Holywell Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Public Health Inspector

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

1962

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
A.

HOLYWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Medical Officer of Health,
Dr. D.J. Fraser, M.B.,Ch.B.,D.P.H.,
Official Address: Town Hall,
Mold,
Tel. Mold 176.

TOWN HALL,
HOLYWELL.

Home Address: 19, Highfield,
Mold.
Tel. Mold 316.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HOLYWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report with that of the Public Health Inspector, for the year ended December 31st, 1962.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population at mid-year was 8,470. The population at the Census (1961) was given as 8,459.

The Birth Rate shows a rise. The number of live-births was 184 compared with 173 in 1961. There were 13 illegitimate births, compared with 10 in 1961. There were 4 still births, compared with 2 in 1961.

The Death Rate showed a rise. The total of deaths was 146 compared with 122 in 1961. With the ever increasing number of elderly persons in the population, a rise in the death rate must be expected in the future. Diseases of the heart and circulatory system accounted for 67 of the deaths, and cancer for 32.

There was a rise in the Infantile Death Rate. Seven infants under a year old died compared with 4 in 1961, 2 in 1960 and 8 in 1959. There were no deaths associated with childbirth. There were no deaths from Tuberculosis compared with one in 1961, none in 1960, one in 1959 and 3 in 1958.

Pneumonia accounted for 8 deaths, bronchitis for 5 and influenza for 4.

It will be seen from the reports upon samples, that the quality of the water supply is satisfactory and the quantity is becoming more adequate.

The total number of cases of infectious diseases notified totalled 56 compared with 52 in 1961, 203 in 1960, 36 in 1959, there being fewer cases of measles. There was an outbreak of Dysentery with 24 cases.

There were 5 new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year. Modern methods of diagnosis and close co-operation between the various authorities responsible for the health of the population bring many of the unsuspected cases to light. Most of the patients who go to Sanatoria quickly regain their health, such has been the advance in methods of treatment. The Xray Units of The Welsh Regional Hospital Board, continued to visit the district during the year. B.C.G. vaccination against Tuberculosis is carried out in the Secondary Schools and at Chest Clinics.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Council as a whole, and your Officers for their assistance which was so readily given to me, throughout the year.

I remain, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

D.J. Fraser,

Medical Officer of Health.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016 with funding from
Wellcome Library

https://archive.org/details/b2884841x

Vital Statistics 1962.

Population: Registrar General's Estimate at Mid-Year 1962	8,470
Census 1961	8,459
Live Births -	
Number	184
Rate per 1,000 population.	21.72
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	7.06
Still-births -	
Number	4
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	21.27
Total live and still-births	188
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	7
Infant Mortality Rate -	
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	38.04
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	40.93
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil.
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	38.04
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	38.04
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)	58.51
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of Deaths	Nil.
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	Nil.
Deaths (from all causes)	146.

ANNUAL REPORT 1962.

SECTION .A.

Social Conditions Including Chief Industries.

There has been no change in conditions during the year. Employment within the Urban District is provided mainly in paper works, woollen and other textile works and in artificial silk works. Many residents work in neighbouring districts at steel works, an iron foundry, quarrying, coal mining, lead mining and distributive trades. Holywell is the market town for a large rural area.

Area in acres - 2,428 - Statutory acres.

Population - Census 1951 - 8,196. 1961 - 8,459.
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)

Mid-Year 1962 - 8,470.
Mid-Year 1961 - 8,400.
Mid-Year 1960 - 8,360.
Mid-Year 1959 - 8,320.
Mid-Year 1958 - 8,250.
Mid-Year 1957 - 8,230.

Number of inhabited houses - 2,660.
Rateable Value - £144,675.
Product of a Penny Rate - £587. 1. 10d.

Vital Statistics.

These are presented in tabular form. For purposes of comparison, figures for last year are given, and where appropriate, the rates for England and Wales as a whole are also given.

TABLE I. BIRTHS.

Live-Births.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate.	95	76	171
Illegitimate.	7	6	13
Total.	102	82	184

Live-Birth Rate per 1,000 population.
1962 - 21.72
1961 - 20.59
1960 - 17.94
1959 - 19.35
1958 - 20.72
1957 - 16.88
1956 - 17.94

England and Wales. Live-Birth Rate per 1,000 population.
1962 (Provisional)- 18.0

The birth rate was higher and it is well above the rate for England and Wales. 184 live-births occurred compared with 173 in 1961. There were 13 illegitimate births, compared with 10 in 1961, 7 in 1960, 6 in 1959 and 11 in 1958.

The Registrar General's Comparability Factor being 1.01, the corrected Birth Rate is therefore 21.93 per 1,000.

ANNUAL REPORT 1942.

SECTION 1A.

Social Conditions Including Other Industries.

There has been no change in conditions during the year. Agricultural activity in the Lebon District is provided mainly in rubber works, textiles and other textile works and in artificial silk works. Many residents work in neighbouring districts as wood work, on iron foundry, quarrying, and mining, land mining and distributive trades. Unemployed is at present been for a long period.

Area in acres - 2,428 - statutory acres.

Population - Census 1921 - 8,195. 1931 - 8,[illegible].
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)

14-Year 1929	8,[illegible]
14-Year 1930	8,10[illegible]
14-Year 1931	8,[illegible]
14-Year 1932	8,[illegible]
14-Year 1933	8,[illegible]
14-Year 1934	8,[illegible]
14-Year 1935	8,[illegible]
14-Year 1936	8,[illegible]
14-Year 1937	8,[illegible]

Number of inhabited houses - 2,[illegible].
Rateable Value - £[illegible].
Product of a Penny Rate - £[illegible].

Vital Statistics.

These are presented in tabular form. The average of population, figures for last year are given, and where applicable, can relate to England and Wales as a whole are also given.

TABLE I. BIRTHS.

Live-Births.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate.	95	76	171
Illegitimate.	7	8	15
Total.	102	84	186

Live-Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.

1929 - 22.[illegible]
1930 - 20.20
1931 - 1[illegible].[illegible]
1932 - 1[illegible].[illegible]
1933 - 1[illegible].15
1934 - 20.[illegible]
1935 - 18.88
1936 - 17.[illegible]

England and Wales. Live-Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.
1942 (Provisional) - 16.0

The birth rate was higher than it is said above the rate for England and Wales. The Live-Birth Rate commenced at the 1931 in 1931. There were 15 illegitimate births, as opposed with 10 in 1932. 7-in 1930, 6 in 1929, and 11 in 1928.

The Registrar General's Correspondent for Year 1930. He corrected Birth Rate is therefore 21.0 per 1,000.

TABLE II, STILL-BIRTHS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate.	2	2	4
Illegitimate.	-	-	-
Total.	2	2	4

Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births.

1962 - 21.27
1961 - 11.42
1960 - 19.60
1959 - 12.26
1958 - 11.56
1957 - 27.97
1956 - 20.00

Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.

1962 - 0.47
1961 - 0.23
1960 - 0.35
1959 - 0.24
1958 - 0.24
1957 - 0.48
1956 - 0.36

England and Wales, Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still-births.

1962 - 18.1

There were 4 still-births in the Holywell Urban area in 1962 compared with 2 in 1961, 3 in 1960, 2 in 1959, 2 in 1958 and 4 in 1957.

TABLE III, DEATHS (GENERAL) RATE.		Males.	Females.	Total.
All ages (All Causes).	1962	80	66	146
	1961	54	68	122
	1960	56	63	119
	1959	64	49	113
	1958	53	41	94
	1957	45	49	94
	1956	43	46	89

Death Rate per 1,000 Population.

1962 - 17.23
1961 - 14.52
1960 - 14.23
1959 - 13.58
1958 - 11.39
1957 - 11.42
1956 - 10.86

England and Wales, Death Rate per 1,000 Population.

1962 - 11.9
1961 - 12.0
1960 - 11.5
1959 - 11.6
1958 - 11.7
1957 - 11.5
1956 - 11.7

The crude death rate has again risen and it is higher than the rate for England and Wales. There were 146 deaths, compared with 122 in 1961.

TABLE II. STILL-BIRTHS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate.	2	2	4
Illegitimate.	-	-	-
Total.	2	2	4

Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births.

1962 - 21.27
1961 - 11.42
1960 - 19.60
1959 - 12.26
1958 - 11.46
1957 - 27.77
1956 - 20.00

Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 Population.

1962 - 0.47
1961 - 0.23
1960 - 0.35
1959 - 0.24
1958 - 0.24
1957 - 0.43
1956 - 0.36

Confined and Male. Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still-births.

1962 - 18.2

There were 4 still-births in the Borough which were in 1962 compared with 2 in 1961, 3 in 1960, 2 in 1959, 2 in 1958 and 4 in 1957.

TABLE III. DEATHS (corrected) AGE.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
	1962 - 60	66	126
	1961 - 54	68	122
	1960 - 56	63	119
All ages (All Causes).	1959 - 66	67	133
	1958 - 53	43	96
	1957 - 65	69	134
	1956 - 43	46	89

Death Rate per 1,000 Population.

1962 - 17.23
1961 - 11.32
1960 - 11.23
1959 - 13.59
1958 - 11.39
1957 - 13.12
1956 - 10.86

Infant and Male. Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births.

1962 - 11.0
1961 - 12.0
1960 - 11.5
1959 - 11.5
1958 - 11.7
1957 - 11.5
1956 - 11.7

The crude death rate was lower than it is in many towns and the infant and maternal and males. There were 116 deaths, corrected from 123 in 1961.

TABLE IV. DEATHS (GENERAL) ANALYSIS.

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per 1,000 Population.
Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea.	-	1	1	0.11
Diabetes.	2	-	2	0.23
Tuberculosis - respiratory.	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - Other.	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm Stomach.	3	2	5	0.59
" " Lung Bronchus.	3	1	4	0.45
" " Breast.	-	6	6	0.70
" " Uterus.	-	1	1	0.11
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms.	10	8	18	2.12
Hypertension with heart disease.	-	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	17	16	33	3.89
Coronary disease, angina.	11	7	18	2.12
Other heart diseases.	5	2	7	0.82
Other circulatory diseases.	1	8	9	1.06
Other respiratory diseases.	2	-	2	0.23
Bronchitis.	4	1	5	0.59
Ulcer stomach and duodenum.	2	-	2	0.23
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion.	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	5	6	11	1.29
Accidents (motor).	-	-	-	-
Suicide.	2	-	2	0.23
Congenital Malformations.	1	-	1	0.11
Pneumonia.	5	3	8	0.94
Other Accidents.	-	2	2	0.23
Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	1	-	1	0.11
Hyperplasia Prostate.	1	-	1	0.11
Influenza.	3	1	4	0.45
Other infective and parasitic diseases.	1	-	1	0.11
Nephritis and nephrosis.	1	1	2	0.23
Total...	80	66	146	

It will be seen from this table that 67 deaths were due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system, a decrease of 3. Thirty two deaths were due to cancer in one form or another. There were no deaths from Tuberculosis, (1 in 1961). There were no deaths from Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Meningitis, Poliomyelitis, Measles. Pneumonia accounted for 8 deaths. There were no deaths due to motor accidents and 2 due to other accidents. Four deaths were due to Influenza. Lung cancer caused 4 deaths, compared with 3 in 1961 and 7 in 1960.

TABLE V. DEATHS (ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH).

There were once more on deaths from those causes.

TABLE VI. DEATHS (INFANTILE) i.e. INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OLD.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate.	4	3	7
Illegitimate.	-	-	-
Total.	4	3	7

TABLE VI. (A) DEATHS (NEO-NATAL) UNDER 4 WEEKS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate.	4	3	7
Illegitimate.	-	-	-
Total.	4	3	7

TABLE VI. (B) DEATHS (EARLY NEO-NATAL) UNDER 1 WEEK.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate.	4	3	7
Illegitimate.	-	-	-
Total.	4	3	7

Infantile Death-Rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births.

1962 - 40.93
1961 - 24.53
1960 - 13.98
1959 - 51.61
1958 - 31.25
1957 - 29.62
1956 - 42.25

Infantile Death-Rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births.

1962 - Nil.
1961 - Nil.
1960 - Nil.
1959 - Nil.
1958 - 181.81
1957 - Nil.
1956 - 200

Infantile Death-Rate per 1,000 live-births (Legitimate and Illegitimate).

1962 - 38.04
1961 - 23.12
1960 - 13.33
1959 - 49.68
1958 - 40.93
1957 - 28.75
1956 - 47.61

England and Wales, Infantile death-rate per 1,000 live-births.

1962 - 21.6
1961 - 21.4
1960 - 21.7
1959 - 22.0
1958 - 22.5
1957 - 23.0
1956 - 23.8

It is shown that 7 infants under a year old died compared with 4 in 1961, 2 in 1960, and 8 in 1959. All 7 were under a week old.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live-births).

38.04

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live-births).

38.04

Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births).

58.51

SECTION .B.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

OFFICERS:-	Clerk of the Council.	:	J. Kerfoot Roberts.
	Engineer and Surveyor.	:	W. Isherwood, A.M.I.Mun.E.,A.I.Hsg.
	Medical Officer of Health.	:	D.J. Fraser, M.B.,Ch.B.,D.P.H.
	Public Health Inspector.	:	G.A. Wynn, M.A.P.H.I.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratories at Conway and Birkenhead.
The Public Analyst, Chester.

Ambulance. Services provided by the County Council. An ambulance is stationed in Holywell on a 24 hour service.

Other Services Provided by the County Council are:-

Home Help.
Home Nursing.
Domiciliary Midwifery.
Health Visiting.
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation.
Tuberculosis Health Visitng and After Care.
Mental Health Visitng.
Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.
Antenatal Clinics.
School Clinics and Examination of School Children.
Infant Welfare Clinics.
Vaccination (by arrangement) by Local Medical Practitioners, and by the Medical Officer on request.
Dental Clinics. Care of the aged and provision of residential accommodation.
Anti-Poliomyelitis Immunisation.
B.C.G. Immunisation against Tuberculosis.
Speech Therapy.

Provided by the Regional Hospital Board are:-

Hospital and out-patients clinic facilities.
Tuberculosis clinics and sanatorium accommodation.
Mental Hospital facilities, including clinics.

Treatment Clinics.	Situation.	Date and Times of Opening.
Chest Clinic.	Cottage Hospital.	Tuesdays & Thursdays 9.0. a.m. by appointment.
School Clinic.	The Clinic, Holywell.	Tuesdays 1.30.p.m.
Antenatal Clinic.	The Clinic, Holywell.	Wednesdays.
Infant Welfare Clinic.	The Clinic, Holywell.	Thursday 1.30.p.m. - 4.30.p.m.
Infant Welfare Clinic.	Church Hall, Greenfield.	Tuesday 1.30.p.m. - 4.30.p.m.
Orthopaedic Clinic.	Cottage Hospital, Holywell.	2nd and 4th Fridays 10.0.a.m. - 12 Noon.

Treatment Clinics.	Situation.	Date and Times of Opening.
Diptheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation.	The Clinic, Holywell.	Once monthly 1st Thursday 10.0.a.m.
Ophthalmic Clinic.	The Clinic, Holywell.	2nd and 4th Tuesday at 9.30.a.m.
Dental Clinic.	The Clinic, Holywell.	By Appointment.
Ultra Violet Therapy.	The Clinic, Holywell.	Mondays, Thursdays 9.30.a.m.
Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic.	The Clinic, Holywell.	Mondays 1.30.p.m.
Speech Therapy Clinic.	The Clinic, Holywell.	1st and 3rd Tuesdays (morning).
Parentcraft.	The Clinic, Holywell.	Wednesday 2.30.p.m.
AntiPoliomyelitis Immunisation.	Sessions by arrangement, at the Clinic and in Schools.	

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis - Sessions held in schools by arrangement.

Hospitals.

The provision of all types of hospital accommodation is the responsibility of the Clwyd and Deeside Hospital Management Committee. There are two general hospitals within the Urban Area. "Part 3 Accommodation" is provided at Bluesty General Hospital, and at St. Asaph, for persons temporarily or permanently homeless.

National Assistance (Amendment Act, 1951).)
National Assistance Act, 1948 (Section 47).)

(Removal to some suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention). One case was dealt with under this heading during the year, and many visits were made in this connection. The case was an old lady living alone in Winters Row. She entered a home voluntarily.

Admission to Homes for the Aged.

Aged persons requesting admission to Old Peoples' Homes in the County, have to be examined as to physical and mental conditions, as such persons should be reasonably mobile.

SECTIONS C.D. AND E. have been Contributed by the Public Health Inspector.

SECTION C.

Water Supply. The District is well served by a mains water supply, satisfactory in quality and quantity, and not liable to have a plumbo-solvent action. A few cottages in the Mostyn Road area have private supplies, and it is likely that they will be subject to action under Slum Clearance Schemes.

Seven samples of mains water were submitted for bacteriological examination and found to be satisfactory.

Three samples from private supplies were submitted for bacteriological examination and found to be satisfactory.

Numbers of dwelling houses supplied by mains direct to the house:- 2,600.

Numbers of dwelling houses supplied by means of standpipes:- 60.

Figures for water consumption in the district are as follows:-

1957 - 81,743,830 gallons.
1958 - 95,437,610 gallons.
1959 - 97,359,000 gallons.
1960 -100,383,240 gallons.
1961 -117,259,960 gallons.
1962 -116,263,520.gallons.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The regular weekly collection was maintained, using two side loading vehicles and disposal was by means of controlled tipping.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The majority of the Urban Area is adequately sewered apart from some out-lying areas. Many of the houses in these areas are included in the Council's Slum Clearance Proposals and would not justify the expenditure involved in the laying of sewers in these areas. The number of houses on pail closets has reduced considerably over the past few years, due to works of house improvement and the Council's present policy of converting to water closets where sewers and water supplies are available. The pail closets that remain are collected and emptied weekly using a gully emptier.

The Council's decision to engage a Consulting Engineer to design a Sewage Disposal Works, means that the present system of discharging crude sewage into tidal waters, will cease in a few years time.

TABLE VII.

Particulars of Notices and Inspections during the year.

Visits made in connection with Public Health matters are as follows:-

Number.	Nature.
280	Visits re complaints of sanitary defects.
674	Inspections of dwelling houses.
150	Shops and foodstores.
589	Slaughterhouses.
114	Refuse collection and disposal.
6	Infectious diseases and disinfection.
16	Factories Act.
136	Interviews with owners or agents.
10	Dirty or verminous premises.
14	Bakehouses.
1	Sewage Works.
30	Shops re unsound food.
36	Sampling.
36	Licensed premises.
-	Shops Act.
3	Rent Act.
6	Clean Air Act.

TABLE VIII. NUMBER OF NOTICES SERVED.

Informal.	Formal.	Nature of Notices.	Result.
46	8	Nuisances.	Abated.
16	-	Septic Tanks.	Abated.
38	-	Dustbins.	Abated.

SECTION D. HOUSING.

The Slum Clearance Programme proceeded and a total of 13 families were re-housed in the period under review. Three individually unfit houses were closed.

The fact is that there are still a lot of sub-standard houses in the district waiting to be dealt with and the Council's decision to acquire land at Penymaes shows that the determined effort to continue with the clearance of old houses is to be maintained.

TABLE IX.

Dwelling houses inspected for defects under the Public Health Acts - 124.

Inspections made for the purpose of the above - 342.

TABLE X. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT THE SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE.

Number of dwelling houses in which repairs were carried out in consequence of informal action - 50.

SECTION E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The general standard of food hygiene is satisfactory but does not give cause for complacency. There are several food premises in the area which, although complying with the regulations, do not have that 'finish' which gives the appearance of being absolutely clean. We have, in this area, a high incidence of shops and, being the market town for a large local area, it is essential that food premises should not only be clean but they should present a clean and well-maintained appearance.

The Food and Drugs Authority for the area is the Flintshire County Council who is also responsible for issuing dealers licences etc. to milk distributors.

As far as time allows, regular inspections of food premises are made and these visits include calls at works canteens, bakehouses etc. There was no necessity for any formal action to be taken during the year, the minor points which arose were quickly attended to.

TABLE XI. CARCASES INSPECTED AND MEAT CONDEMNED.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Number Killed.	574	11	7,925	641
Number Inspected.	574	11	7,925	641
Number Affected with Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with Tuberculosis.	0	0	0	0
Number Affected with Other Diseases.	7	1	8	1
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with Other Diseases.	1.22	9.091	.101	.156

Three slaughterhouses were licensed as complying with the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.

Ice Cream.

There are no manufacturers of ice cream within the Urban District. All ice cream sold from shops in the area is manufactured by multiple firms but there are four vehicles which retail within the area during summer months, where the produce is manufactured within the areas of neighbouring authorities. Regular samples are taken for bacteriological analysis and all were satisfactory. The ice cream industry in this country has developed tremendously within the last decade, and in most cases, the standard of production is very high indeed.

Condemned Food - 1962.

Peaches	18 tins.	Beans	1 tin.
Pears	6 tins.	Tomatoes	29 tins.
Apricots	4 tins.	Fruit Salad	12 tins.
Oranges	1 tin.	Milk	15 tins.
Ham	5 tins.	Peas	1 tin.
Kidneys	10 lbs.	Grapefruit	7 tins.
Irish Stew	1 tin.	Cream	2 tins.
Soup	8 tins.	Corned Beef	9 tins.
Beef	67 lbs.	Rice	212 lbs. and 2 tins.

TABLE XII FOOD POISONING.

There were no outbreaks of food-poisoning in the area during the year.

Factories I. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspector) 1962.

Premises.	M/C Line No.2.	No. on Register (3).	Number of Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupier Prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	1	5	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	2	28	19	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises).	3	-	-	-	-
Total.		33	24	-	-

(2) Cases in which defects were found.

	M/C Line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found. Found	Remedied	To H.M. MI	By H.M. I	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
Want of Cleanliness. S.1.	4	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding. S.2.	5	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature. S.3.	6	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation. S.4.	7	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floor. S.6.	8	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences. S.7. (a) insufficient	9	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective.	10	-	-	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes.	11	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork).	12	-	-	-	-	-
Total.		-	-	-	-	-

Factories Act, 1937, Part VIII, Sections 110,111.

Outworkers: There were no outworkers in the Holywell Urban Area.

SECTION F. Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases, 1962.

Diseases.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever.	0	0
Whooping Cough.	0	0
Measles.	28	0
Acute Pneumonia.	1	8
Erysipelas.	3	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	0	0
Dysentery.	24	0
Meningococcal Infection.	0	0
Food Poisoning.	0	0
Total.	56	8

Analysis of Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases, 1962.

Diseases.	Number of cases notified as having occurred among persons of the ages immediately below specified.										
	At all Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1	2	3	4	5 - 9	10-14	15-24	25 & Over.	Age Unknown.
Scarlet Fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.	28	2	4	1	2	4	12	-	-	-	3
Dysentery.	24	2	3	3	-	-	2	-	2	10	2
Food Poisoning.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	At all Ages.	Under 5 Years.	5-14	15 - 44	45 - 64	65 and Over.	Age Unknown.
Acute Pneumonia.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas.	3	-	-	-	-	3	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Encephalitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	56						

From the tables on the previous page, it will be seen that there were 56 notifications of disease, (excluding Tuberculosis) compared with 52 in 1961, 203 in 1960, 36 in 1959, 40 in 1958, 145 in 1957 and 104 in 1956. Measles totalled 28 cases, compared with 48 in the previous year. There were 8 deaths from pneumonia. Whooping Cough was absent during the year. This complaint is one of the most serious and disabling diseases of childhood, but it could be prevented or its effects minimised, if all parents would have their babies immunised. It is now possible to have combined injections (Diphtheria and Whooping Cough) against these two complaints, and this protection is offered free. Immunisation is done at the Clinics, and by the general practitioners. Many children received primary immunisation during the year, and reinforcing injections were done at the Clinic and in the schools. Influenza caused 4 deaths.

The Dysentery cases occurred during the summer. The complaint was prevalent throughout the country as a whole. A great amount of work was undertaken, as samples had to be obtained from cases and contacts of cases had to be traced and interviewed. This disease can easily be controlled if strict personal cleanliness is observed by food handlers in shops and in the home.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases Notified in 1962.

There were 5 new cases notified during the year, (5 pulmonary, 0 non-pulmonary) compared with 9 pulmonary in 1961, 6 in 1960, 13 and 1 in 1959 and 8 and 2 in 1958. The cases analysed in their age groups thus:-

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years.	..	1	1
5 - 14 years.	1	-	1
15 - 24 years.	-	1	1
25 - 44 years.	-	1	1
45 - 64 years.	-	-	-
65 and over.	1	-	1
Total...	2	3	5

There were no deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during the year compared with 1 1961, none in 1960, 1 in 1959 and 2 in 1958. There were no deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The continued incidence of new cases of tuberculosis does not necessarily mean that the complaint is more prevalent than before. Cases are more readily diagnosed and more and more persons are referred to the Chest Clinics by practitioners.

Mass Radiography 1962.

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board was in the district, and examined workers at local factories and works. The semi-static Unit continued its three-weekly visits throughout the year.

The Mass Xray service is a most valuable one in the prevention and spread of disease. In place of the biennial visit of the Xray Unit, it was arranged to continue with the Semi-Static Unit stationed in the town for one day every three weeks. The general public may attend in the usual way, and general practitioners may also refer patients. This service began in the middle of 1957, and is well used. During the year, 879 persons were examined by the Semi-Static Unit, in 14 visits. In addition, the Mobile Unit visited factories in the district.

The provisions of immunisation against Tuberculosis is approved by the Government, and arrangements were made in 1956 for this protection to be made available to children in Flintshire. A start was made with 13 year olds in grammar and secondary schools. The service is of course entirely voluntary. Immunisation against Tuberculosis is already available to infants and older children, on the recommendation of the Chest Physician, where there is a danger to the children due to the presence of a case of Tuberculosis in any family. At Holywell Grammar School, 97 children wre tested, and 30 received the necessary injection. At Basingwerk Modern School, the numbers tested were 151, of whom 51 were injected. From April 1959 the scheme was extended to cover children approaching 13 years, and those over 14 years. Infant contacts of Tuberculosis cases are given B.C.G. at the Chest Clinics.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis continued throughout the year. Additional Clinic sessions were held throughout the year and the response by the public was very good. By the end of the year 1962 50,296 persons in the County had had three injections, and 74 per cent of children under 15 years had been protected, and 50% of persons between the ages of 15 and 40 years. In February 1962, the Sabin vaccine - a living vaccine taken by mouth - was introduced. By the end of the year, 1768 persons had received the oral vaccine, the majority being infants under 1 year and children up to 15 years.

This vaccine was found to be easily administered in syrup or on sugar lumps, and was readily accepted by the public.

There were no notifications of Poliomyelitis in Holywell in 1962.

The provisions of Canada's own system, Poliomyelitis is approved by the Government, and arrangements were made in 1958 for this protection to be made available to children in Ontario. A start was made with 15 year olds in grades and secondary schools. The survey is of course entirely voluntary. Immunisation against Poliomyelitis is already available to infants and older children, on the recommendation of the Child's physician, where there is a danger to the children due to the presence of a case of poliomyelitis in any family. At Colwell Grammar School, 97 children are eligible, and 30 received the necessary injections. At Dalgarven Junior School, the numbers tested were 181, of whom 31 were injected. From April 1958 the scheme was extended to cover children aged 14 years, and there are 14 years. Infant contacts of Poliomyelitis cases are given G.A.M. or the Gamma Globulin.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis continued throughout the year. Additional Clinic sessions were held throughout the year and the response by the public was very good. By the end of the year 1957 10,206 persons in the County had had three injections, and 74 per cent of children under 15 years had been protected, and 30% of persons between the ages of 15 and 40 years. In February 1958, the Salk vaccine - a living vaccine taken by mouth - was introduced. By the end of the year, 1958 persons had received the oral vaccine, the majority being infants under 1 year and children up to 15 years.

This vaccine was found to be easily administered in syrup or on sugar lumps, and was readily accepted by the public.

There were no notifications of Poliomyelitis in Ingersoll in 1958.